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Worldwide Report

TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY,
RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 239

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16 September 1982

WORLDWIDE REPORT
TELECOMMUNICATIONS POLICY, RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT

No. 239

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WORLDWIDE AFFAIRS

JAPAN, USSR AGREE ON SATELLITE ORBITS

OW030441 Tokyo KYODO in English 0403 GMT 3 Aug 82

[Text] Tokyo, 3 Aug (KYODO)--Japan and the Soviet Union have agreed to change the orbital positions of communication satellites which they plan to place into stationary orbit to avoid interference through close proximity.

This was revealed Tuesday by Posts and Telecommunications Minister Noboru Minowa.

Japan was planning to launch its second communication satellite, code-named CS-2A, into a stationary orbit next February at longitude 130 degrees east, the same as the scheduled position of a new Soviet communication satellite.

Since there were fears that the placing of the two satellites in the same orbital position would interfere with their functions, the two countries began discussing countermeasures to it in Moscow 26 July.

Minowa revealed agreement was reached to change the orbital position of the Japanese CS-2A to longitude 132 degrees east and that of the Soviet satellite to longitude 128 degrees east, resulting in a gap of four degrees.

He also said agreement was reached so that the position of the CS-2B, which Japan planned to place into orbit at longitude 135 degrees east next August, will be changed to 136 degrees east, so as not to interfere with another Soviet communication satellite already in orbit at longitude 130 degrees east.

CSO: 5500/2238

SPACE EXPERT URGES ARABS TO BUILD, OPERATE SATELLITES

LD111504 Kuwait KUNA in English 1116 GMT 11 Aug 82

[Text] Vienna, 11 Aug (KUNA)--Arab countries should build, launch and operate their own communications satellites instead of relying on the Western world, a leading space technology expert urged here Wednesday.

"The Arabs are neglecting space, and they cannot afford to do so," said Rashmi Mayur, Indian vice-chairman of the "Non-Government Organizations for Third World Space Development" at the United Nations "UNISPACE 82" conference.

"In terms of their own capabilities the Arab world is far behind some of the Third World countries like India, Brazil and Indonexia," Mayur told KUNA in an exclusive interview here.

Egypt was making a big effort to establish its own space projects, but major oil-producing Arab countries like Kuwait and Saudi Arabia were particularly neglectful, Mayur said.

"They have to invest in institutions to create a space capability using their resources to build their future. It is certainly not a question of the cost as far as the oil-rich Arab states are concerned.

"If they do not do this, they will be totally dependent on Western technology, spending vast sums on renting and buying technology that can be turned off at the whim of Western countries."

A space boycott is as easy to operate as an oil boycott, he added.

"With the Arabs being in the most politically charged environment in the world, one step against them by the space countries will plunge them in complete darkness. It will put them 1,000 years behind, and their oil wealth will not help them then."

The other problem was that the Arabs, like much of the Third World, were not united, so their capabilities were dispersed, said Mayur.

Kuwait, Saudi Arabia, Egypt and Turkey should set up an Arab regional space cooperation mechanism which would eventually build and send its own satellites

into orbit. Other regional groupings should operate in Africa, India and Latin America.

"ARABSAT," he agreed, "was a major step in the right direction, but the Arabs should always remember that ARABSAT is totally brought in from outside, with a very high dependency on America, France and Germany," he concluded.

CSO: 5500/2238

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE ENDS, PROTOCOL SIGNED

AU121917 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 12 Aug 82

["Through Bulgaria--A Mighty Telecommunicative Mainroad"--BTA headline]

[Text] Sofia, 12 Aug (BTA)--This evening a protocol on the results of the meeting between representatives of the administrations of the communications of Bulgaria, Kuwait, Turkey, Iraq and Syria was signed here.

Discussions went on the direct and transit earth telecommunications on the highway Europe Syria-Ankara-Damascus-Baghdad-Kuwait and further through the transcontinental cable across the Indian Ocean towards Pakistan, India, Sri Lanka, Bangladesh, Burma, Malaysia, Indonesia up to Australia. Reviewed was the way in which this extraordinarily large scale telecommunications highway will be implemented. Discussed were the possibilities for the establishment of communication systems ensured by earth radio relay cable lines in order for new communication links between the countries' participants in the meeting to be set up in the very first stage.

Discussions also went on questions related to the setting up of stable telecommunications on the territory of Bulgaria for transit and direct links towards these states. A television channel for transmitting the programmes of the intervision and Eurovision will also be set up.

The international consultative committee of the telegraphs and the telephones with the UNO has developed a plan for the development of the communication in the world. A part of it is also the regional plan for the Mediterranean Basin and the Middle East. In it the further development of the communications of the countries-participants in the meeting in Sofia are also included. On the basis of the researches of the specialists a project in which a thorough analysis of the chief trends for the development of cable communications in this region has already been made. Thanks to her geographical position Bulgaria will be turned into a natural centre in the sphere of communications.

CSO: 5500/2238

AUSTRALIA

BRIEFS

DEFENSE COMMUNICATIONS NETWORK TENDERS--Six companies from Australia and overseas have been invited to submit tenders for the first phase of a new defense communications network. The project known as (DISCON) was announced by the government last year and is expected to cost about \$200 million. The Australian dollar is worth slightly less than the American dollar. The minister for defense support, Mr Viner, says the project will link major military bases and establishments throughout Australia and meet defense communications' needs through the year 2,000. He said the six companies asked to submit tenders for the first phase have been chosen from a large number who showed interests. [Text] [BK080927 Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 8 Aug 82]

RURAL RADIO, TELEVISION SERVICES--There is to be a major expansion of commercial radio and television in rural areas of Australia. Under a new plan announced by the communications minister, Mr Brown, many country and regional centers will be able to have commercial frequency modulation radio and a second commercial television station. This would be done through the issuing of a supplementary license to the existing licenses. Mr Brown said the decision to allow the broadcasting tribunal to operate a supplementary license scheme would provide a wider choice of services throughout Australia. Mr Brown said the government would legislate as soon as possible to provide for the early introduction of supplementary licenses. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 11 Aug 82 BK]

NEW ABC GENERAL MANAGER--The Australian Broadcasting Commission [ABC] today announced the appointment of Keith Jennings as the new general manager of the ABC. Mr Jennings' appointment follows the retirement of Sir Talbot Duckmanton, who held the position for 17 years. Prior to his appointment, Mr Jennings had served as an assistant general manager of the ABC. [Text] [Melbourne Overseas Service in English 0830 GMT 13 Aug 82 BK]

CSO; 5500/2236

BRIEFS

NEWS RELAY THROUGH SATELLITE--The All India Radio Stations at Ahmedabad and Hyderabad have started relaying certain news bulletins originating from New Delhi through INSAT link. Eight more stations--Srinagar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Trivandrum, Gauhati, Imphal, Kohima and Cuttack--are expected to start relaying news bulletins through satellite link by the end of August. [Text] [BK141441 Delhi Domestic Service in English 1530 GMT 13 Jul 82]

RADIO SATELLITE LINK--All stations of All India Radio [AIR] are to be linked through the Indian national satellite--INSAT-1--for relaying programs simultaneously. Linking of 10 air stations with Delhi is expected to be completed by the end of August. The stations are: Srinagar, Jaipur, Bhopal, Gauhati, Imphal, Kohima, Cuttack, Trivandrum, Ahmedabad and Hyderabad. Some of them have already started simultaneous broadcast through INSAT: 16 more stations will have the satellite link by March 1983. All the 85 air stations will be linked through the satellite by the end of 1983. Transmission facility at the Delhi station has already been provided through a mobile earth station. [Text] [BK030409 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0240 GMT 1 Aug 82]

TV COVERAGE--With the establishment of 15 more TV transmitters envisaged in the sixth plan, over 33 percent of the population would be covered by TV programs. Giving this information in the Rajya Sabha, Minister for Information and Broadcasting Vasant Sathe said that at present TV programs are being telecast by 19 centers covering 17.90 percent of the population. [Text] [BK030409 Delhi Domestic Service in English 0830 GMT 2 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

BRIEFS

TELECOMMUNICATION LINK WITH SINGAPORE--Jakarta, 1 Sep (ANTARA)--The PT INDOSAT (Indonesian Satellite Corporation) Wednesday inaugurated a tele-conference service with Singapore and at the same time installed international telecommunication facilities at Wisma Antara (Antara Building), third floor, Merdeka Selatan 17, Jakarta. Dr Paparak, PT Indusat's president director, in his inaugurating speech, declared that his corporation had instituted new international telecommunication services and would continue to do so. This included the opening of such facilities as well as the institution of a teleconference service. The public services available at Wisma Antara are: international telephone booths, international Telex booths, interconference service facilities. In the whole of Asia only Indonesia and Singapore have the facilities for a teleconference services. [Text] [BK011447 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0841 GMT 1 Sep 82]

MOBILE TELEVISION STATION UNITS--Jakarta, 19 Jul (ANTARA)--President Suharto flanked by Minister of Information Ali Murtopo Saturday symbolically sent off 10 mobile television production station units in a ceremony at Bina Graha. The units each consisting of three vehicles will be stationed in regions still without a television broadcasting station. Before sending off three units intended one each for west Java, central Java and east Java, the president inspected the units, with Television Republic Indonesia (TVRI) Director Subrata explaining technical details and answering questions put by the president. The three vehicles making up each unit comprise one for recording equipment, another for a diesel generator and the third for carrying the 15 crew members serving one unit, including the mobile television unit chief. The 10 units have been bought with a U.S.\$14 million West German Government credit, as part of TVRI crash program financed under a U.S.\$21 million West German loan. There are now nine television broadcasting stations in the country, one each in Medan, Palembang, Jakarta, Yogyakarta Surabaya, Denpasar, Ujungpandang, Balikpapan and Manado. The nine broadcasting stations are backed up by 155 relay stations to be increased to 200 stations at the end of 1982. [Text] [BK231201 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0805 GMT 19 Jul 82]

MONITORING STATION FOR INTELSAT--Jakarta, 25 Aug (ANTARA)--P. T. INDOSAT (Indonesia Satellite Corporation) has won the International Satellite (INTELSAT) tender as reference and monitoring station for its TOMA (Time Division Multiple Access) and DSI (Digital Speech Interpolation) project, one of the uses of digital technology in satellite transmission. The public relations chief of the directorate general of post and telecommunications, Dr Jamsuddin Tanuathaja, has said that in the framework of utilizing the INTELSAT satellite to the maximum, INTELSAT will be applying the new technology by mid-1984. For the implementation of this INTELSAT plan, several earth stations will be needed which will function as reference, monitoring and control stations. For that purpose INTELSAT has opened the tender, Jamsuddin added. The value of the contract for 5 years services is U.S.\$1,259,700. Apart from that, INTELSAT will also lease for 5 years data and speech channels for the sum of U.S.\$180,000 per annum or U.S.\$900,000 for 5 years. The total sum in foreign exchange expected to be received by P. T. INDOSAT from INTELSAT for 5 years will be more than U.S.\$2 million, Jamsuddin said. [Text] [BK270727 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0835 GMT 25 Aug 82]

TV BROADCASTING STATIONS--Jakarta, 25 Aug (ANTARA)--Early after its establishment some 20 years ago, the TVRI (Indonesian Television System) could only broadcast one hour daily and only for Jakarta. But at present it is able to broadcast eight hours daily. The TVRI has now nine broadcasting stations, 210 relay stations and ten mobile stations which are able to operate in rural areas. This was stated by radio, television and film director general, Dr Sumadi in his report at the inauguration of the newly-built TVRI production centre and at the symbolical dedication of the Perumas-built low-cost houses in Dili, East Timor, by President Suharto here Tuesday. [Excerpt] [BK270727 Jakarta ANTARA in English 0810 GMT 25 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

TVNZ CONDUCTING EXPERIMENTAL TELETEXT TRANSMISSIONS

Auckland THE NEW ZEALAND HERALD in English 28 Jul 82 p 1

[Article by Colin Moore]

[Excerpts] Shopping by television for the housebound and more enjoyable viewing for the hard of hearing were promised for 1983 by Television New Zealand yesterday.

The promise came with the TVNZ announcement that its teletext information project had been taken out of mothballs and would become part of daily transmission by next year as a free service to viewers.

The announcement said the teletext service, which puts printed displays on television screens, would be of particular benefit to the deaf by providing specialised information.

This would range from news and weather reports to travel and consumer and social services information.

An experimental transmission of eight "pages" of information has been screened continuously from Avalon for the past two weeks.

Viewdata

The information, screened simultaneously with normal TV-1 transmission, appears only on television sets equipped with special decoders.

Official disclosure of the

experiments, which TVNZ says it hopes will lead to full daily transmission next year, comes just a week after the Postmaster-General, Mr Talbot, gave his approval to the rival Viewdata system, which uses telephone lines to allow subscribers to call up information on a television receiver.

At least two private companies have expressed interest in running a viewdata system.

In Britain both viewdata and teletext systems are in use with compatible receivers.

Teletext, which was pioneered by the BBC and is now also operated by the Independent Television Network, takes advantage of a time lapse inherent in the transmission of a television picture, to send out extra pieces of information which are stored in the decoder and made available for display.

A teletext "magazine" of 100 "pages" can be recycled every 25 seconds. Subscribing viewers use a hand-held

key pad to stop the magazine at the page wanted. The two British systems in use transmit 300 to 400 pages of news and features.

Learning

The New Zealand Broadcasting Corporation began two years of experimental transmissions of teletext in 1978, but suspended the testing while the Government policy on videotex, the term for all systems displaying a text on television screens, was in a state of flux.

In 1980 the chairman of the corporation, Mr Ian Cross, said the BCNZ was "playing wait and see" on teletext because of the cost of its introduction — up to \$200,000 in 1980 — problems with assessing charges for the service, higher corporation priorities, such as extending TV-2 coverage and expanding the radio service, and the chance to learn from the experience and mistakes of other countries using the technology.

Mr Cross indicated, how-

ever, that when teletext was introduced it would be done so initially as an aid to deaf viewers.

Last year TVNZ set up a working party in Christchurch, where the weekly "News Review" for the hard of hearing is produced, to study ways to further improve television for the deaf.

The working party, under the chairmanship of TVNZ's Christchurch manager, Mr Ian Richards, and with the support of the New Zealand Rehabilitation League, has now brought teletext out of mothballs.

Mr Richards said yesterday that the "hold" on teletext studies had been taken off over a year ago when the working party started looking at closed-captioning.

He said that after a study trip to Australia to look at captioning systems there was no doubt that the most suitable system was teletext.

Into Sets

Mr Richards said the eight-page test transmission was being sent from Avalon to allow New Zealand manufacturers to develop suitable decoders. Eventually these would be built into television sets.

Mr Richards said he was now preparing his final submissions on the best teletext system to use in New Zealand and its cost before an order was placed with British manufacturers.

While TVNZ has not yet indicated how far it intends to expand any teletext system beyond aiding the deaf, it obviously has a fuller service in mind.

Welcomed

Information paid for by retailers, such as used car prices and grocery specials, can be transmitted on teletext and will recoup the cost of closed-captioning and other social services.

One company which hopes to start a viewdata system in New Zealand, Viewdata Information Retrieval Ltd, last night welcomed the announcement.

The chairman, Mr Michael Horton, said he welcomed the TVNZ moves to expand its services.

Teletext did not compete with viewdata, Mr Horton said, as the two were quite different systems.

Viewdata users could call up particular items of information they wanted, while teletext viewers "get what they are given."

GOVERNMENT-BACKED COMPUTER FIRM LOSES SCHOOL MARKET

Christchurch THE PRESS in English 28 Jul 82 p 29

[Text]

PA Wellington

Having been largely removed from the New Zealand schools' computer market by lack of a Government policy on the funding of computers, the Polycorp organisation will have to analyse its future, says its chairman, Mr Murray Smith.

The Polycorp board would meet within two weeks to see what possibilities there were in overseas markets, he said.

"It's not as if we have given up... just a few days ago we got a response from one of the companies we approached in the United States."

To achieve in overseas markets would require reasonable resources, and with no decision about the New Zealand market "we are working with one hand tied behind our back."

Polycorp was formed to produce a New Zealand-made computer with \$1 million of taxpayers' money advanced by the Develop-

ment Finance Corporation's applied technology programme. An undisclosed sum was also spent by the Education Department in 1980 and 1981 when its Minister was an enthusiastic supporter of the development.

In delaying a decision about computers in schools late last year, the Government gave time for the Apple Company of California to make its tempting quarter-price offer to the schools market that the Poly was designed for.

Apple received orders from 320 secondary schools for their \$1200 computers, but last week, the Customs Department sought \$820 in duty on each machine.

Since it was founded six years ago, Apple has been the fastest growing company in the United States, and it is likely to make sales of about \$600 million this year. It sees the education field as one of its major markets of the future.

Its attractive offer over-

took the slow efforts by the Government to appear to be fair to private enterprise importers by issuing a specification about computer-use in schools.

The duty related to the failure of the Government to adhere to the original intentions of the Poly project, Mr Smith said.

"It should never have got to this point. It should have followed through to full implementation."

The present situation posed big problems on making any further investment decisions, he said.

"Just at the point we are starting to prove ourselves in the market place, an international clobbering machine has come in to hit us."

"Some people will acknowledge that what the Apple Company is doing is genuinely philanthropic. Others might ask why they selected New Zealand to do this, and why now and not two years ago," Mr Smith said.

CSO: 5500/9036

PAKISTAN

BRIEFS

LOW COST GROUND STATIONS--Pakistani scientists have invented low cost ground stations which have the capability to receive television pictures transmitted by artificial satellites from the outer space. Pakistan Space and Upper Atmosphere Research Commission Chairman Salim Mehmud said in a seminar in Vienna that Pakistan is making every effort to find a place among the developed countries in the field of space research. [Text] [BK141315 Karachi Domestic Service in Urdu 0200 GMT 8 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

SPACE PROGRAM OUTLINED AT VIENNA CONFERENCE

OW070713 Hong Kong AFP in English 0508 GMT 7 Aug 82

[By Jean-Paul Dufour]

[Text] Vienna, 1 Aug (AFP)--China has sent 11 Chinese-made "scientific and technological testing satellites" into orbit and will launch its first communications satellite in 1983 or 1984, Jiadong Sun, vice-president of the Chinese Academy of Space Technology, said here Friday.

He made the statement at the closing session of "UNISPACE," an international space forum held in the Austrian capital.

"Relying mainly on our own efforts," China has (?devised) since 1965 a major space program for satellites and satellite launchers," Mr Jiadong Sun said.

In 1983 or 1984, the program will pass from an experimental to an operational phase with the launching of the communications satellite.

China has "also considered it an important task to develop cooperation with other countries in the field of space," specially Third World nations.

After a period of improving the testing launch vehicles, "We will be ready to provide other countries...with services for launching satellites and carrying payloads," the Chinese representative said.

"In the meantime, we will be ready to cooperate with other developing countries in the applications of space technology and joint development of space systems," he said.

CSO: 5500/2238

PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA

WANG ENMAO VISITS URUMQI SATELLITE STATION

OW280937 Shanghai JIEFANG RIBAO in Chinese 22 Jul 82 p 1

[Excerpts] JIFANG RIBAO report: On 21 July morning, Wang Enmao and other leading comrades of the Xinjiang Uygur Autonomous Region with satisfaction viewed television programs at the Urumqi experimental satellite communications ground station. The programs were transmitted from China's capital Beijing through the international communications satellite over the Indian Ocean. The equipment at the Xinjiang Station was made in Shanghai. The ground stations at Hongqiao in Shanghai and Hohhot in Nei Monggol were also receiving the trial transmission at the same time. [passage omitted]

The responsible comrade of the Hongqiao ground station in Shanghai told the reporters: The two sets of ground station equipment in Xinjiang and Nei Monggol were trial-produced by the No 1 Research Institute of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications in Shanghai. Shanghai built four sets of the equipment, including the one being used in the Shanghai ground station. Because it is hard to build microwave relay stations in Xinjiang, Nei Monggol and many outlying and coastal regions in China, people in those regions cannot timely watch the programs transmitted by the central television station in Beijing. At present, China has not yet launched any functional communications satellite. We have achieved preliminary success in trial-transmitting television programs and in transmitting telephone, telegrams and newspaper fascimiles by means of the ground station equipment made by ourselves and the international communications satellite. [passage omitted]

CSO: 5500/2238

BRIEFS

INTELSAT TRANSMISSION TESTS SUCCESSFUL--Beijing, 22 Aug (XINHUA)--Two Chinese-built satellite ground stations, in the Jiangsu Provincial capital of Nanjing and the Hebei Provincial capital of Shijiazhuang, Wednesday passed transmission and reception testing, according to the Ministry of the Electronics Industry. The tests were conducted through an INTELSAT satellite over the Indian Ocean the afternoon of 18 August, the ministry said. Pictures were clear and bright and the sound crisp. The stations are equipped entirely with domestically-made installations. [Text] [OW221312 Beijing XINHUA in English 1251 GMT 22 Aug 82]

TELECOMMUNICATIONS PROTOCOL SIGNED--Ulaanbaatar, 9 Aug (XINHUA)--An experts delegation of the PRC Ministry of Costs and Telecommunications and an experts delegation of the Ministry of Posts and Telecommunications of the People's Republic of Mongolia held talks in Ulaanbaatar from 25 July to 9 August to discuss questions concerning the upgrading of wired telephone and telegraph circuits between China and Mongolia. The two delegations signed a protocol in this regard. [Text] [OW111315 Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 0702 GMT 10 Aug 82]

HONG KONG CALLS REROUTED--With the opening of the Fuzhou-Hong Kong telephone circuit earlier this year, calls from Hong Kong can be transmitted through Fuzhou to other provincial cities and counties. International TELEX service has opened in Fuzhou and Xiamen. Both Fuzhou and Xiamen have imported computer-controlled automatic telephones to improve service between the two cities and other parts of China and abroad. When service of the domestic long-distance line begins at the end of this year, automatic and semi-automatic dialing will be possible between Fuzhou and 20 of China's provincial capitals. Fujian now has telephone lines with 40 countries and regions and telegraph contacts with 100 countries and regions. [Excerpt] [OW121141 Beijing XINHUA in English 0720 GMT 12 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

TAIWAN

BRIEFS

ITA EXTENDS FACSIMILE SERVICE--Taipei, 30 Jun (CNA)--The International Telecommunications Administration (ITA) under the Ministry of Communications announced Wednesday that fast facsimile service between the Republic of China and the Republic of Korea will be formally opened on 1 July. Any person in Taipei can send to Korea in one to two minutes any document, picture, or data if the original paper does not exceed 276 mm long and 193 mm wide. The cost is 400 NT dollars (10.5 U.S. dollars). The ITA stated its International Fast Facsimile Operation in 1979. So far, the service has been extended to some 20 countries and areas. [Text] [OW301431 Taipei CNA in English 1413 GMT 30 Jun 82]

CSO; 5500/2238

THAILAND

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL SERVICE TRANSMITTER BOOST--A proposal to increase the transmission power of Radio Thailand so that its foreign language programmes could be received worldwide was approved in a cabinet meeting yesterday. Under the proposal, a budget of 149,950 million baht will be needed for the installation of an additional 250-kilowatt transmitter and for the overall improvement of the station's short wave foreign language services. When the project is completed, listeners in Asia, Middle East, Europe, North America and North Africa will be able to tune in to the foreign language programmes transmitted by Radio Thailand. [Text] [BK290409 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 28 Jul 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/2238

VIETNAM

BRIEFS

AFGHANISTAN AGREEMENT SIGNED--Hanoi, 6 Aug (VNA)--An agreement on cooperation between VIETNAM News Agency and BAKHTAR News Agency was signed in Kabul on 2 August. Signatories were Vietnamese Ambassador to Afghanistan Nguyen Sy Hoat on behalf of VIETNAM News Agency, and Abdul Kazman, director of BAKHTAR News Agency. Speaking on this occasion, Nguyen Sy Hoat praised the increasing development of the relations between the two countries and thanked the People's Democratic Party, the government and people of Afghanistan for their support to the Vietnamese people's revolutionary cause. He also re-affirmed Vietnam's full support for the just revolutionary cause of Afghanistan.
[Text] [QW061828 Hanoi VNA in English 1524 GMT 6 Aug 82]

CSQ: 5500/2238

BULGARIA

BRIEFS

NEW RADIO RECEIVERS--Sofia, 23 Jul (BTA)--Specialists at Radio Sofia have designed receivers differing entirely from the previously known. They are condenser-type, their name is "P-1300" and the design is fully suited with the human ear, the new receivers are operated on the principle of two small high quality electrostatic "loud-speakers," reproducing the sound near the ears. They do not tighten, press or deform the cochleas, thus preventing tiredness, the change in the ear's own resoundings and distorting the sound picture. The receivers create a frequency characteristic near the ear which is similar to the one of an ideal loud-speakers put 3 metres before the listener. The "P-1300" receivers are expected to be transferred into batch production. Leading radio-electronic firms of western Europe and Japan appear strongly interested in them. [Text] [AU251452 Sofia BTA in English 1340 GMT 23 Jul 82]

SOVIET OFFICIALS SEE STOICHKOV--Grigo Stoichkov, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers, has received Josif Ravich, first deputy minister of communications of the Soviet Union. Talks on the further expansion of cooperation between the ministries of the two countries and on the delivery of Bulgarian technology to the Soviet Union were discussed. Pando Vanchev, minister of communications, also attended the talks. Grigor Stoichkov also received Nikolay Slavov, chief of the main administration of the river fleet of the Ukrainian Council of Ministers. Vasil Tsanov, minister of transportation, also attended the talks, which dealt with the possibilities for cooperation in navigation. [Text] [AU251452 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 21 Jul 82]

CSO: 5500/2341

GERMAN DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC

BRIEFS

SHORTWAVE BROADCASTS EXPANDED--Bonn, 17 Aug (DPA)--According to CDU/CSU development policy spokesman, Volkmar Koehler, GDR radio has considerably extended the external short-wave service of "Radio Berlin International," mainly for the countries of the Third World. Koehler stated in the union's press service today, (Tuesday), that "Radio Berlin International" is currently broadcasting about 435 hours a week in 13 languages. This was 115 hours more than seven years ago. The main areas for broadcasts were Africa, Asia, overseas as a whole, Latin America, Portugal and Brazil. There is a notable extension of Portuguese, Spanish and English programs for Third World countries. With regard to the content of GDR external broadcasts, he stated that the translated German-language manuscripts were not conceived in the spirit and language of the receiver country so that, despite the "ether bombardment" from the GDR, there was still the hope that the Federal Republic's radio programs would be listened to more readily because they were more in tune with the listeners. [Text] [LD181429 Hamburg DPA in German]

CSO; 5500/2238

POLAND

POLISH ARMY DAILY ON 'SUBVERSIVE' RADIO STATIONS 'CRIMINAL' ACTIVITY

LD230807 Warsaw PAP in English 0700 GMT 23 Aug 82

[From the press review]

[Text] Warsaw, 23 Aug--The army daily ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI recalled that early in July Poland lodged a sharp protest at the forum of the UN Committee for Information against the activity of subversive radio stations, in connection with the notorious issue of illegal, incompatible with the norms and provisions of international law, brutal and glaring interference in the internal affairs of our country and deliberate poisoning of the international atmosphere by some radio stations operating in the territory of NATO countries. [sentence as received]

"The activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty is deliberately and intentionally directed at inspiring subversive, seditious actions in the socialist states, sowing confusion, spreading misinformation and backing counter-revolutionary elements in their attempts to topple people's authority.

"The criminal activity of Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty [word indistinct] against many spheres of international law, above all, it violates the sphere of human rights, spelled out in the covenant on civil and political rights adopted by the UN on 16 December 1966.

"The existence and activity of the two subversive radio stations also is incompatible with the UN charter provisions and other important documents of international accords banning interference in internal affairs of other states,"

"The subversive activity of the Munich-based radio stations is also an act of unilateral, permanent violation of bilateral agreements between Poland and particular capitalist states, including the U.S. and the FRG," the army daily charged.

"We also have the moral right to address our justified claims to the FRG. The permission for stationing Radio Free Europe and other subversive radio stations in West Germany and the tolerance accorded to their subversive activity against Poland is incompatible in every respect with the letter and spirit of the Poland-FRG treaty of 7 December 1970," ZOLNIERZ WOLNOSCI stressed in conclusion.

CSO: 5500/2238

YUGOSLAVIA

BRIEFS

SATELLITE STATION--Ivanjica, 17 Aug (TANJUG)--Works are under way on the construction of the new "Jugoslavia II" satellite station near the existing "Jugoslaviya I" station in the vicinity of Ivanjica, southwestern Serbia. The works are expected to be completed by the end of 1983, that is in time for the winter olympics to be held in 1984 in Sarajevo, the capital of the Yugoslav Constituent Republic of Bosnia and Herzegovina. The new satellite station will have [word indistinct] links with a satellite over the Indian Ocean. The station will enable automatic telephone, telegraph and television links between Yugoslavia and Australia and the Far East--China, Japan, Indonesia and other countries. Approximately 300 million dinars (approx. 48 dinars to the dollar) will be (?invested) in the construction of this telecommunications facility. [Text] [LD180152 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1711 GMT 17 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2341

BRAZIL

BRAZIL WILL OWN TELECOMMUNICATIONS SATELLITES IN 1985

PY020449 Buenos Aires LATIN in Spanish 1745 GMT 1 Jul 82

[Text] Brasilia, 1 Jul (LATIN-REUTER)--Official sources reported today that in 1985 Brazil will become the first Latin American nation to own operating satellites in orbit for its telecommunications system.

Communications ministry spokesmen indicated that the Brazilian Government yesterday signed contracts to purchase two domestic satellites and launch them into space at the overall cost of \$200 million.

The satellites, which will have 12,000 telephone, TELEX and television channels each, will be supplied by the Spar-Huges Canadian-U.S. consortium which will receive \$133 million for both satellites and their subsequent maintenance.

These satellites will be launched between February and July 1985 by the French Arianespace enterprise which will use Ariane-3 type rockets to launch the satellites from the Kourou Base in the French Guyana at the cost of \$58 million. An additional \$14 million will be spent on insurances, the sources said, explaining that Brazil has obtained loans from Canadian and French banks to finance the program.

The useful life of the satellites will be 8 years and according to communications ministry sources the utilization of these satellites by the Brazilian telecommunications system is economical, feasible and compatible with the nation's needs and size.

Owing these satellites will facilitate the political, economic and social integration of remote Brazilian regions currently virtually unconnected to the national telecommunications system.

Official reports stated that by 1985 a tracking station will be installed in the Amazon region and a land network of 22 antennas will span the entire country.

This network will facilitate the integration of areas, still lacking microwave links, to the national telecommunications system and will provide additional communications to those already endowed with sufficient infrastructure.

CSO: 5500/2238

INTER-ARAB AFFAIRS

UAE TO SPEND DH2.5 BILLION ON NEW INVESTMENTS

GF1511111 Dubayy KHALEEJ TIMES in English 15 Aug 82 p 1

[by Ahmad Hasan]

[Excerpt] A big increase in government investment in development projects in the country is indicated in the new fiscal year.

The government is likely to spend over DH2.5 billion on new investments this year. More than half of the amount is to be invested in development projects within the country. However, nearly DH330 million of public spending by the government will go towards the international communications satellite project, one of the largest in the Third World. It is estimated that the communications project will link up many Third World countries with the West by the end of this decade.

There is another telecommunications project within the Arab world to which the UAE is contributing DH52.6 million. Here also the entire Arab world is to be linked up by means of a communications satellite. This satellite is to be linked up with the larger system that will become operational in the Third World countries. It is expected to boost multilateral exchanges in the fields of information, education, culture and technology.

In the UAE itself, the government is spending more than DH6 million to improve telecommunications services within the country as well as links with the rest of the world. EMIRTEL will be the recipient of the allocated amount.

CSO: 5500/2238

AFGHANISTAN

AFGHAN MINISTER OUTLINES ROLE OF RADIO, TELEVISION

LD072312 Kabul Domestic Service in Dari 1600 GMT 7 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Dear listeners to Radio Afghanistan, according to the tasks specified in the PDPA Action Program which says that the word of party and government should reach the ears of the working people, and in order to realize the resolutions of the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum that the people should learn more about the objectives of social, economic and cultural plans of the party and government, and in accordance with the resolutions of the PDPA Central Committee Secretariat, a specific radio and television program has been prepared for each of the ministers.

Therefore, now we draw your attention to the speech by 'Abdol Majid Sarbuland, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and minister of culture and information:

[Begin Sarbuland recording] [passage omitted] The main branches of mass media, responsible for the explanation and propagation of the revolutionary aspirations and policies of the DRA Party and Government are radio and television, which can play an enormous role in the political education of the masses.

After the April revolution and especially after the victory of the new development stage of the revolution, major, qualitative and quantitative changes can be seen in the work of these two branches of mass media. For example:

The creation of new political, economic and art programs such as radio The Voice of People, Revolutionary Guards, Sarandoy, Worker, [words indistinct] and Soldier's Voice, and others, in radio and television; the increase in interviews and talks by workers, peasants and other toilers concerning their work, life and revolution on radio and television; the radio broadcast of 30-minute programs for the fraternal nationalities of Afghanistan in their own languages and music programs for the fraternal nationalities of Afghanistan on television; the broadcast of documentary reports for the provinces; the extensive broadcast and [word indistinct] of decisions and resolutions of the party and government and the provision of the PDPA Central Committee's outlines via different programs; interesting programs introducing the socialist countries and explaining the peaceful and humane policies of these countries; and preparation of programs on the Western world.

Exposing the nature of imperialism and its interference in our revolutionary country; exposing the conspiracies and the dirty faces of the counterrevolutionary rebels, thieves and murderers; the broadcast of various programs introducing the true culture of the country, and the preparation of different musical, drama, and historical programs; the broadcast of party programs to strengthen national unity and strengthen relations between the party, people and government.

Radio Afghanistan at present broadcasts 17 hours a day and television broadcasts daily around 5 hours and 45 minutes. These two important means of communication, despite various difficulties arising from budget, shortage of skilled personnel and necessary buildings, consistently continue their work for the realization of the resolutions of the national conference and the Ninth PDPA Central Committee Plenum. In order to maintain this objective, they will carry out expansion and improvement of the level of broadcasts in the capital and the provinces. [passage indistinct]

The construction of a new radio complex with the assistance of the friendly GDR, whose preliminary work is underway, and also the new television complex which will be built with the assistance of the Soviet Union in the future, will enable these two important means of mass communication to carry their great responsibilities. [passage omitted]

CSO: 5500/2238

PLANS TO EXPAND NATIONAL COMMUNICATIONS SYSTEM DISCUSSED

Tehran KEYHAN in Persian 19 Jul 82 pp 5, 15

[Interview with Minister of Post Telegraph and Telephone Morteza Nabavi]

[Text] Expanding the communication system by means of communication and postal coverage, improvement of their quality and efficiency, the condition of these networks in warstricken areas and the means to reconstruct them, production of the necessary tools and equipment of the communication industry within the country, steps taken to attain self-sufficiency, reducing the communication needs of the oppressed, especially in villages and remote areas, policies in regard to providing telephones to applicants in Tehran and other large and small cities, and remedying the situation of the applicants who have telephone vouchers from a few years ago, were some of the problems that people ask about by either contacting the newspapers, asking interviewers and reporters or inquiring at communication and postal offices.

To hear the answers directly from the responsible authorities, we interviewed Mr Morteza Nabavi, the minister of post, telegraph and telephone. In this interview we discussed these and related questions as follows:

In the beginning of this interview, brother Nabavi, answering our first question in regard to preparing plans for the reconstruction of the war stricken areas and the plans to implement these plans in the areas with priority, said, "For some time, plans have been prepared by our brothers for the reconstruction of the war areas with the cooperation of the plan organization with two priorities. It is not possible to discuss all these plans. Therefore I will refer to them only. First, regarding the postal services, I have to mention that the building and equipment of our post offices in war stricken cities are totally demolished or have been seriously damaged and our first priority is to construct or repair the buildings of the post offices of Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Trokdis, West Gilan, Beriz Ab Sar-e Pol-e Zahab, Gur-e Sefid, Shahsavari Qureh, Ozgoleh, Sumar, Khazdreh in Bakhtaran Province, the post offices of Bashmaq Savoji Marivan, Sar-e Fil Paveh and Nosad in Kordestan Province, the post offices of Dehlaran in Ilam Province, Berim, Arvand Kenar, Jadadeh, Abadan, Shush Danial, Susangerd, Bostan and Harizeh in Khuzestan Province and the post offices of Bukan and Ashnavieh in West Azarbaijan Province. The second priority will be the post offices of Naft Shahr, Khosravi, Qasr-e Shirin Bakhtaran Province and the post offices in Musian, Cham Hendi, Mohsen Ab Mehren, Patok and Mersian in Ilam Provinces. The estimated expense for the plans of the

first priority is 74,386,000 rials and for the second priority, 56,435,000 rials, bringing the total for both priorities to 130,721,000 [sic] rials."

He added, "In regard to sending telegrams, we anticipate the reconstruction of telegraph buildings and microwave equipment in the damaged areas, on a priority basis. Some of the areas to be included are Khosrow Abad, Bostan, Andimeshk, Shush, Danial, and Dehlaran. The planning for local and connecting cables for war stricken provinces like Ilam, Khuzestan and Bakhtaran has been considered with two priorities as part of the plan."

The minister of post, telegraph and telephone continued: "The plans that I just referred to are projects which are prepared for the first time and they had to be approved by the economic council and their estimated budget is 64 million tumans. Currently the economic council has approved 38 million tumans of it. It was agreed that with this approved budget, the brothers review their projects again and start programs that have the first priority and they have done this in some cases. Among them is the reconstruction of certain buildings which have been started and thus many villages and camps are able to communicate with each other. We plan to increase the number of these communication systems.

"The total of needed credits for reconstruction and new construction of communication systems and making the necessary projects for war regions in both priorities for the year 1982-83 is 376.22 million rials and 273.17 million rials in foreign currency for a total of 649,192,000 rials. The anticipated credit for the communication system for the next 10 years is 2,128,192,000 rials."

Providing Communications for Villages

Then brother Morteza Nabavi, about measures taken in regard to increasing the capacity of post, telegraph and telephones in the villages and remote areas said: "In principal, after the victory of the revolution, the governments line of policy and planning has been based on solving the needs of the oppressed and in the Ministry of Post, Telegraph and Telephone noticeable steps have been taken in this regard. For example, we could compare the statistics of telephones given to the villages under the old regime with the statistics of telephones given to the villages after the victory of the revolution. For example, in 1975, the previous regime had given telephones to only 16 villages and in 1976 also to 16 villages and in 1977 to 22 villages. From 1964 to 1977 this was the largest amount of telephones given to the villages. Immediately after the victory of the revolution we see that in 1979, 50 villages have received telephones, in 1980, 100 other villages, and in 1981, 240 villages have been given connections. Of course it was anticipated in 1981-82 to give telephones to 550 villages, but due to economic sanctions and the existing shortages, we were not able to meet this limit and we hope that with long term programs to be able to give telephones to 400 villages a year and with the help and cooperation of the people we could exceed this limit.

"I have to add here that we have tried to give more telephones to the remote and deprived provinces like Sistan and Baluchistan and cities like Iran Shahr, Khash and Chahar Bahar. In this case, we use our efforts wherever a center

for rural services is established, we also will be able to provide them with communications and postal services and I think we are ahead at the present, since we have provided communications and postal services in some villages prior to the establishment of the center for rural services."

Brother Nabavi continued and said: "In regard to postal services, our goal is with God's help, over the next 10 years, to extend postal services to the farthest parts of the country and all parts of the cities and villages. We hope that with God's help, during the coming 20 years in four, 5-year plans to provide one post office for each 5,000 people. At present we have 1 city post office for every 28,460 people."

Then brother Morteza Nabavi, minister of post, telegraph and telephone, regarding steps taken to end dependency on western countries and for attaining self-sufficiency said: "To end dependency, efforts have been made by our dedicated and expert colleagues and all efforts are for becoming self-sufficient as soon as possible. However, one must realize that communication systems are very complex and to build them is not an easy job and requires a lot of effort. However, the center for communication studies, which was rebuilt in the time of martyr Qandi, and the work of our dedicated and specialized forces in this center were able to take action in ending communication dependency. The manner of work at this center is as follows: They have tried first to prepare a sample of severely needed communications equipment which could be produced in the country and is not the monopoly of any industry and then start production. One of the successful projects of this center is the project for manufacturing public telephones and the production contract has been signed. This center also has many other projects at hand and we hope that one after another they can be accomplished."

He added: "Another good move of this center is in the direction of cutting dependency in the maintenance and repair of communication equipment and with around the clock effort of our experts and without the help of foreign experts, this can be done within the country. To repair complex equipment, the scientific and technical groups of some universities have helped too."

Brother Nabavi continued, "In regard to the installation of equipment there has been outstanding progress and we had around \$110 million worth of contracts with foreign countries to fulfill this task. We have canceled these contracts and our devoted and dear colleagues themselves have installed this equipment including the installment of the STD or electromagnetic telephone system. In the planning section, planning was not done by Iranians and basically, the plans were not distinguished so our dear and devoted brothers started the planning of the national communication system network and I could say that we were ahead in many respects and are in good condition considering that planning a national communication system is not an easy job.

"In respect to producing equipment in Iran, I must say that the communication industry in Shiraz, whose employees, especially the members of the communications Islamic society with their devout management, have been able to reach the maximum level of production of 100,000 lines in the last year and attach a 90 percent limit of self-sufficiency. The skillful molders of these factories have designed and made most of the delicate molds themselves. However,

I have to say that our main dependency in these factories is raw materials and fortunately we have found different markets to purchase them and it is not monopolized anymore."

Brother Nabavi added: "Another factory is working under the supervision of this ministry. Before the revolution, this factory was mounting and damaging the readymade pieces, but now with a different management and more active workers, has taken effective steps in making the necessary equipment and at present produces VHF and UHF radio equipment. It is worthy to mention that our colleagues in some cities have invented several instruments which are helpful for our self-sufficiency. Among these inventions are an alarm system and a special clock for 24-hour rate change control. A seminar has been planned in order to encourage our inventors to improve work conditions and to involve all our colleagues throughout the country in communications self-sufficiency.

"Among the interesting activities in the direction of self-sufficiency is the telex system. Our brothers, in rewriting the computer programs for telex, were able to free over 1,000 lines and to reconstruct the old "electro mechanic" telex centers and put them in working order again and to adjust them to the new system and make 600 additional telex lines available. Although at first we did not have one telex line to turn over, we were able to turn over 1,600 telex lines to the customers and in this manner, for a long time, we do not need new telex systems. A long term plan has been prepared with the help of our colleagues from the Sharif Industrial College in order to start domestic production completely."

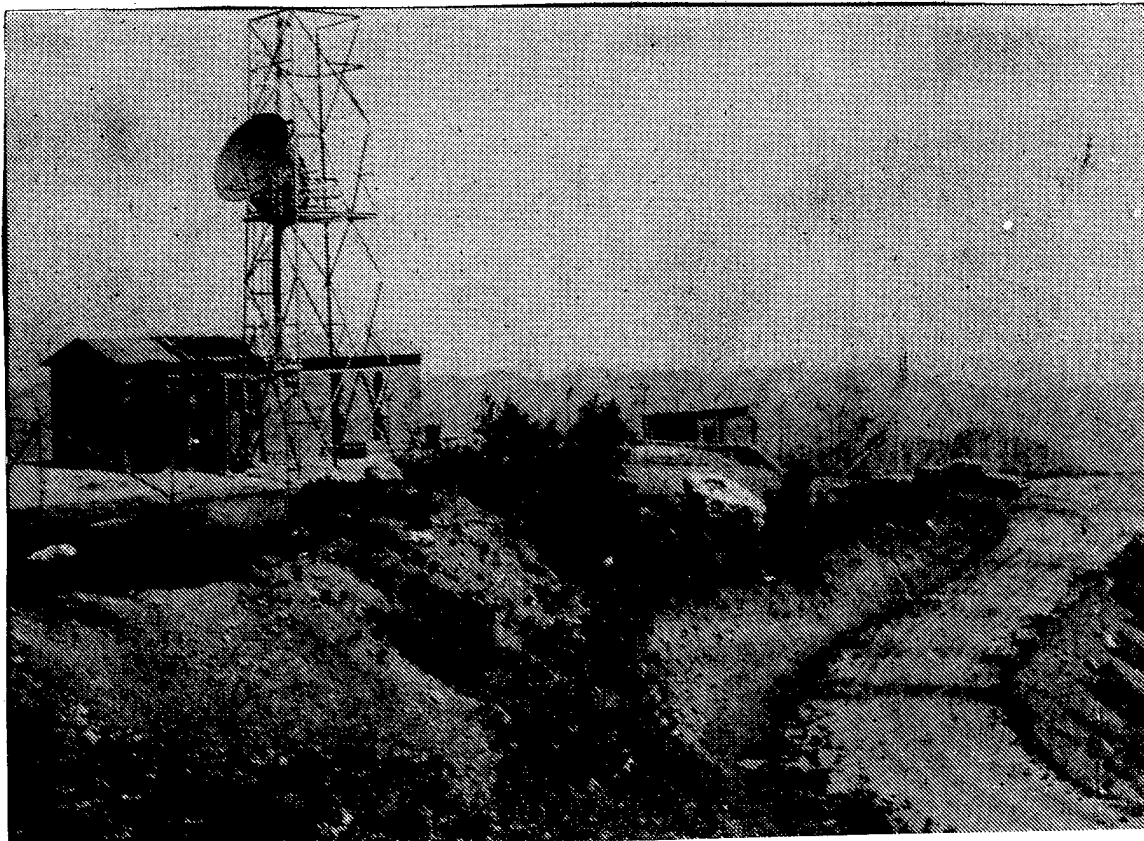
The minister of post, telegraph and telephone then talked about the steps taken for the improvement of postal services and said: "To improve the quality of postal services, a long-term plan in four, 5-year plans has been prepared God willing, and we will be able to improve the postal situation in quality and speed to a reliable limit. For this purpose it is anticipated that mail will reach its destination in a specified time and if this program is accomplished, we will not need to use the telephone in certain cases. To improve the postal quality we have embarked on a coding project and for this purpose we have made five-digit zip codes for each house or shop on each street and this makes the job of our mail distributors and postal workers much easier and the mail will reach its destination in a shorter time and without mistakes. The center for mechanized postal services in Tehran will start its work very soon. This center has an effective role in speeding mail distribution. We ask our dear people to write the zip code clearly on the designated place on the envelope and help our postal workers in the post offices in this manner. We ask the noble people of Iran to pay more attention to the mail services, since mail is the only method that does not increase dependency."

Providing Telephones for Paid Requester

Brother Morteza Nabavi, in regard to plans for giving telephones to those with telephone down payment slips said: "I have to mention that some electronic equipment was installed by Americans before, and after the victory of the revolution, they left Iran and they took the documentation for the equipment with them so that we could not refer to the plans and start this equipment.



The expansion, strengthening and improvement of postal services could decrease the telephone traffic load which is one of our communications problems at the present time.



To provide rural communications and extend coverage to deprived areas is the priority of national communication.

But fortunately, with around the clock efforts of our colleagues, we started part of this equipment and some more will start to work in the coming years and gradually telephones will be given to the applicants with vouchers. However, I have to mention this fact to the people, that due to the limited possibilities and from the viewpoint of dependency involving the improved communication systems and also because of the short period of domestic production, we will not be able to meet the demand of all the applicants with vouchers. We will try to eliminate this problem by improving the mail services in order to replace the use of telephones to some extent, and secondly, to increase the number of public telephones in order to meet the urgent needs of the people."

He added: "Our priority in giving telephones is to: government agencies, the revolutionary movements, the armed forces, the guard corps and also the agriculture, economic and industrial centers. Parallel to this, we use our efforts to increase local services until God willing, we can meet the people's needs. I have to add here, in order to be able to take steps toward communication independence we are in great need of people and clear-sighted persons. Here I ask the experienced people if they have any ideas for the improvement of postal communications systems and related equipment to send it to us, until with God's help, we can use them. I am sure that without their help, we will never be able to transform our systems to a working one for the Islamic Republic of Iran."

The minister of post, telegraph and telephone in conclusion said, "Our duty is to communicate and most of the radio and television communications are via communication networks. We cannot overlook the role of propaganda in today's world, and we have to remember the bitter fact that 98 percent of the world's communications networks are controlled by Zionists and imperialists and this fact makes our responsibilities much heavier. To eliminate our needs we need all the scientists and ask them to help us in this regard, so we will be able to have networks to meet our needs and enable us to send the voice of the revolution and the voice of justice to the farthest village within the country as well as across our borders.

9815

CSO: 5500/5348

'ETTELA'AT' ANNOUNCES WORK ON RADIO CENTERS

GF011317 Tehran ETELA'AT in Persian 24 Jul 82 p 2

[Text] According to the latest issue of the publication of the public relations department of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, construction of the powerful 800-kw transmitter in Bandar Torkaman has been completed and its installation has begun with the cooperation of the planning and installation unit and the Gorgan Center [of the Voice and Vision of Iran].

When this transmitter goes into operation, it will be capable of transmitting the Voice of the Islamic Republic to the ears of more than 50 million Muslims in the southern Soviet Union. As an independent unit, it will also cover a large hitherto deprived area in the Torkaman (Sahara) region.

According to the publication, the management of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Gorgan Center, was successful in acquiring 3.5 hectares of hilly land south of Gorgan City which previously had belonged to a feudal landlord for construction of the radio and television building of this center. Plans for the construction of the Gorgan Center are underway and the blueprints are being prepared. The publication adds that the FM radio transmitter of Kish Island went into operation last week with the assistance of technical personnel from Tehran.

CSO; 5500/2238

IRAN

BRIEFS

RADIO-TELEVISION NETWORK EXPANSION--Tehran, 12 Jul (IRNA)--Radio and television programmes will be covered inside the country by artificial ground satellite and due to its cost is a good investment, said Mohammad Hashemi Rafsanjani, the managing director of the Voice and Vision of the Islamic Republic of Iran (VVIRI) and the technical deputy of that organisation. His statements followed a meeting with Prime Minister Hoseyn Musavi, on Monday morning. Rafsanjani also added that in that meeting the expansion of the radio television network was discussed. Mohammad Rafsanjani, in reference to TV programming said that after the holy month of Ramadhan, there will be positive changes especially in the area of movie films. We added that in this field some Iranian missions had been dispatched to foreign countries to purchase films consistent with the dignity of Islamic morality and the system of the Islamic Republic of Iran. [Text] [LD122036 Tehran IRNA in English 1946 GMT 12 Jul 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

UNITED ARAB EMIRATES

BRIEFS

UAE JOINS INTELSAT--Abu Dhabi, 29 Jul (UNI)--The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has become the 42nd member of the International Marine Satellite Organisation (INTELSAT), it has been announced here. INTELSAT works to improve maritime communications through satellites. It also seeks to promote the peaceful use of space communications. The UAE recently enacted a commercial maritime law to foster the country's maritime fleet. The law requires all UAE vessels to fly the flag of the country. [Text] [GF311237 Kuwait ARAB TIMES in English 30 Jul 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

MOZAMBIQUE

BRIEFS

PROVINCES REJOIN TELEX SYSTEM--Mozambique's northern provinces of Tete and Zambesia have been (?restored) to the country's TELEX system. An official of the state communications firm said that extending the TELEX system to the northern provinces became possible when a new TELEX center was opened in Maputo earlier this year. Tete Province has been without TELEX communication since 1976 when facilities at (Chikwalakwala) and Gaza Province were destroyed by the Rhodesian Air Force. Zambesia Province has never had TELEX communications. [Text] [MB261009 Maputo International Service in English 0400 GMT 26 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

SOUTH AFRICA

BRIEFS

SWAZILAND EARTH SATELLITE STATION--A report from Mbabane says building is expected to begin soon on a \$4 million satellite earth station in Swaziland to bring telecommunications services to international level and to reduce dependence on South Africa. The station will also enable Swaziland to receive live television transmissions from Europe and the United States. The Export Corporation in Canada has provided \$3 million for the project which should be in operation by June next year. Swaziland has also signed an agreement with the Canadian Government for a grant of about \$900,000 to send technicians, engineers and accountants to Canada for training in satellite communications. [Text] [LD300620 Johannesburg International Service in English 0630 GMT 29 Jul 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

LAW ON NEW BROADCASTING AUTHORITIES PUBLISHED

MB291141 Mbabane THE TIMES OF SWAZILAND in English 29 Jun 82 p 1

[By James Dlamini]

[Excerpts] A new body has been established to monitor and censor TV programmes.

A bill published in the latest government GAZETTE states that the new body will, "without prejudice to any other law, monitor the content of programmes and other transmissions to ensure that they conform with acceptable moral standards."

It is to be known as the Swaziland Television Authority Board of Control (STABC).

It will consist of five members appointed by the deputy prime minister. The members may hold office for a period of three years.

"The general manager of the station, with respect to the content of the programmes and other transmissions, will have full editorial freedom within the guidelines prescribed by the Board of Control," it is stated in the GAZETTE.

The bill is known as the Swaziland Television Authority Bill and is to be tabled during the next session of Parliament by the deputy prime minister.

The bill establishes the National Television Broadcasting Service (NTBS) to replace the Swaziland Television Broadcasting Corporation (STBC).

The television authority will be responsible for erecting TV stations in Swaziland and will maintain all TV facilities.

It will have power to implement controls in regard to TV rentals, selling and dealing in television receivers and associated equipment.

It will be responsible for the technical quality of the station and duration of broadcasting time. The authority will acquire the spheres, assets and liabilities from the government and carry on the functions and run the business of the station.

A board of directors will run the affairs of the authority on its behalf. The chairman of the board of directors will be appointed by the DPM.

Other members of the board will be drawn from the DPM's office, the Minister of Education, Ministry of Finance and Ministry of Commerce, Industry, Mines and Tourism. Three other non-civil servants will be appointed by the DPM at his direction.

The general manager of the NTBS shall be an ex-officio member of the board.
[passage omitted]

The government bought STBC's assets for E2 million after supplementary estimates were approved by Parliament earlier this year. [passage omitted]

CSO: 5500/2238

ZAIRE

BRIEFS

FRENCH AID FOR TRANSMITTER--The Kinshasa Television Transmitting Station will be functioning again very soon. A 10 kilowatt transmitter will soon be installed. A sum of FR 5.5 million will be released for this under an agreement signed between the Executive Council and the French Government. This is one of the three financial agreements involving a sum of FR 10 million to be granted to Zaire for the implementation of a number of projects within the framework of bilateral cooperation. The second agreement provides for an aid of FR 3.5 million to be used in equipping workshops, training personnel and providing technical assistance at the Industrial Technical Institute at Maluku and in Kinshasa. The third agreement involves a sum of FR 1 million which will be given to the planning unit of the Ministry of Agriculture, Rural Development and Environment. [Text] [AB191247 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 1130 GMT 19 Aug 82]

CSO: 5500/2238

ZAMBIA

BRIEFS

INTERNATIONAL MICROWAVE NETWORK--Work on the construction of a microwave network to link Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana has started. Norwegian vice-consul, assistant resident representative in Zambia, (Isak Helseg), has said that the construction of the infrastructures, like towers and roads of the microwave network to link the three countries, started early this year in Zimbabwe and Botswana. An agreement paving the way for the implementation of the microwave network to link Zambia, Zimbabwe and Botswana was signed in April this year by Norway and Sweden, who are undertaking the construction work on one hand, and the three governments on the other. Mr (Helseg) said that work on the construction of the microwave network was going on according to plan, and that it was expected to be completed in March 1984. [Text]
[MB190614 Lusaka Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 11 Aug 82]

CSO; 5500/2238

VOLGOGRADSKAYA OBLAST SATELLITE TV DEVELOPMENTS

PM031329 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 26 Jul 82 morning edition p 3

[Yu. Kasyanov report under the rubric "Leisure": "Television Programs Across Space"]

[Text] Volgograd--A new station to receive television broadcasts across space from a communications satellite has been commissioned in the settlement of Elton in Pallasovskiy Rayon.

This guarantees the people of Elton excellent color picture quality on domestic screens. Hitherto television reception in Elton has been uncertain, with a lot of interference.

In the very near future similar installations will appear in the Village of Gmelinka in Staropoltavskiy Rayon and in the City of Pallasovka, the big center of eastern Volgogradskaya Oblast. The central Asia-center, Soyuz and Orenburg-western border gas pipelines pass through these places, and irrigation canals have been constructed. In short, many people have begun living there, and there are television sets in every home.

The need to create the potential for stable and reliable reception of television broadcasts in these once totally deserted places is very great, and modern Soviet apparatus has made it possible to resolve this difficult task successfully.

CSO: 5500/2238

USSR

BRIEFS

TELEVISION RELAY STATION COMMISSIONED--Shevchenko--Oil industry workers now have a color television service in their site accommodation on the Busachi Peninsula, where a "MISKVA" relay station has been commissioned. Almost all the residents of Mangyshlaksкая Oblast are now able to watch television broadcasts. [Tass report under general heading: "Newly-Commissioned"]
[Text] [PM181409 Moscow TRUD in Russian 15 Aug 82 p 1]

CSO: 5500/2238

CYPRUS

BRIEFS

NEW PRESS OFFICE--The press and public relations office "KIMON PRESS" has begun operating in Larnaca under the direction of journalist E. Evangelidhis. The new office is on Apostolou Varnava Street, behind the main offices of the Bank of Cyprus, and deals with the distribution of news to mass media as well as with advertising and public relations. [Text] [NC210717 Nicosia 0 AGON in Greek 21 Aug 82 p 10]

CSO: 5500/2236

STATIONS COMPETE TO USE FUTURE DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE

Paris LE NOUVEL ECONOMISTE in French 26 Jul 82 p 21

[Article by Daniele Granet: "Satellites: the Younger Sisters, Channels TF-1 and A-2"]

[Text] Problem: How to finance two new television channels without increasing the television fee which provides the bulk of the income of the other three channels? Georges Fillioud, minister of communications, provides his answer. On the basis of a "fee" [peage] for the fourth channel and advertising for the fifth channel, he said on 18 July to JOURNAL DU DIMANCHE.

This is a solution which the previous government would not have disapproved. There has never been any question of having the channels paid for directly by television viewers, whose annual user charges, which are similar to taxes, increase from year to year. The television fee is up by 18 percent in 1982, or 424 francs for color television and 280 francs for black and white. The fee will go up by at least 10 percent in 1983. Television, which has just been placed on a systematic basis by the Fillioud bill, is an enormous machine of 16,142 employees which swallows up taxes and advertising income: 1.5 billion francs for 1981 and 1.8 billion francs for 1982. The smallest scale program costs a great deal: 70,000 francs for an hour of Michel Polac; 1.2 million for an hour of drama. However, the deficits are carefully hidden away, except for the most notorious—that of the French Production Company, with its 3,000 employees, which has announced a loss of 80,000 francs for 1982.

If today, like yesterday, the politicians were forced to use advertising techniques, they would fight over the same issue: preserving for the French Government control of the channels allocated to France by the International Telecommunications Union in 1977. However, like the government of President Giscard, the Socialist government is faced with a cruel alternative: you cannot keep the channels without using them. Now, use for the channels allocated is programmed for 1985, the year when the first direct broadcast satellite, TDF-1, is scheduled to be launched; then, in 1986, a second direct broadcast satellite. The first satellite will carry three channels. Two of them have already been assigned: TF-1 and A-2. Thus, all the French, whether living in the plains or the mountains, will be able to receive television programs down from the sky. The second satellite will also have three

television channels. Two channels will be set aside for security purposes in case a breakdown should interrupt broadcasts on TF-1 and A-2. Thus, two channels remain. One on the first satellite, earmarked for the fourth television channel and one on the second satellite earmarked for the fifth television channel. On paper the division of channels is easy, but cabinet objectives concerning the two new television channels are still not fully defined. The only thing certain is that the fourth channel, called the "movie channel," with a fee paid for each one of recent films viewed, has been abandoned. The fourth channel could be used during the day by large companies, government ministries, local government bodies, for professional audiences who would pay a fee. The service channel could also transmit cultural and educational programs. Regarding the fifth channel, scheduled for 1986 and entirely financed by advertising, it would be operated by a half-public, half-private company. This is a solution which has two advantages. First of all, it would attract the major advertising firms, such as Havas, Hachette, Europe 1, and so forth--and why not CLT [expansion unknown]--while keeping a firm hand on the satellite and in particular obtaining income from French advertising firms, which otherwise could find a market among our French-speaking partners, who are also ready to launch their own satellites.

For the public in general the essential question remains the programs. A fifth channel, supported by advertising in the American fashion, would mean programs paid for by advertising. Up to now Jacques Thibau, negotiator for the president of France, who has been engaged in defining the rules of the game of European audiovisual space, has opposed this solution. However, he who pays will decide. In the words of Minister Fillioud, "Advertising is not the work of the devil." However, if advertisers are ready to "sponsor" films, dramatic series, sports, games, and so forth, will they also be ready to "support cultural themes"? In any case, competition has just come back in through the back door because of a simple matter of money.

5170

CSO: 5500/2317

FRANCE

BRIEFS

DIRECT BROADCAST SATELLITE CONFERENCE--An intergovernmental conference on efforts to establish a European audiovisual area, involving the development and use of direct broadcast satellites, communications by cable and audiovisual editing, was held in Paris on 19-20 July. This conference, held at the invitation of the French Government, brought together representatives of the FRG, Austria, Belgium, France, Luxembourg and the Netherlands. According to a reliable source, it is believed that after this first conference a second conference will take place in the latter half of November among the European countries, which will agree to three principles: freedom of circulation of information, respect for cultural pluralism and respect for the expression of the various cultures, and the development of all forms of audiovisual cooperation. [Text] [Paris LES ECHOS in French 26 Jul 82 p 6] 5170

CSO: 5500/2317

NETHERLANDS

CABLE TV GETS GO-AHEAD TO SHOW SOVIET PROGRAMS

PH130827 Amsterdam DE VOLKSKRANT in Dutch 6 Jul 82 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Russians Give Permission for Cable Television Broadcasts"]

[Excerpt] Amsterdam--Yesterday the Soviet Union indicated that Netherlands cable television networks can transmit Russian television programs. Arnhem telecommunications equipment manufacturer W. J. Van Huenen was informed of this in a TELEX message from the Russian equivalent of BUMA [expansion unknown], the OVTOR [expansion unknown] bureau.

The permission will cause changes in the policy of the Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare Ministry, which up to now has refused to approve these broadcasts because the Russians had not given their permission. The Russians have stipulated that when programs are received from satellites and transmitted further copyright should be paid via the BUMA and STERMA [expansion unknown] bureaus. Van Huenen remarked that in this respect the Russians are showing a more businesslike attitude than other countries, because the others are not asking for payment.

Up to now there are three municipalities in The Netherlands transmitting Russian broadcasts on their cable networks--against the wishes of the Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare Ministry, and municipalities like Hellendoorn have already stopped transmitting Russian programs because of the Culture, Recreation and Social Welfare Ministry. [passage omitted]

CSO: 5500/2238

PRESIDENCY ISSUES NOTE ON 'ANOP'

LD150348 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2000 GMT 14 Aug 82

[Text] The presidency of the republic has issued the following official note through presidential spokesman Joaquim Letria:

[Begin Letria recording] During their customary weekly meeting, held yesterday, the president of the republic told his excellency the prime minister that he was to call a halt to any moves in progress aimed at winding-up the news agency ANOP before the promulgation of legislation that would legitimize such an action.

The president of the republic's decision is grounded on his absolute refusal to accept any fait accompli which, should they come to pass, would constitute a form of political illegality hitherto unheard of in Portugal whereby a public enterprise created by legislation and promulgated by the president of the republic would for all practical purposes be liquidated before the approval of the council of ministers or the assembly of the republic and before the promulgation by the president of the republic of the piece of legislation determining the aforesaid liquidation.

There are norms in the law of a democratic state the transgression of which cannot be admissible whatever the circumstances. A decision that only becomes valid after the promulgation of the respective law or decree cannot be translated into actions or official undertakings before being enacted as law.

Some of the news media have referred to the government's alleged intention to close ANOP for all practical purposes before the president of the republic's pronouncement on the respective piece of legislation; and it emerges that such an interpretation is without foundation insofar as his excellency the prime minister has, among other things, given the president of the republic the following assurances:

1. The government has not decided on closing ANOP.
2. No decisions will be made or actions carried out concerning the winding-up of ANOP before the respective piece of legislation is submitted by the government to the president of the republic for promulgation.

3. The government has entered into no undertakings concerning a new news agency.

4. Neither the government nor any members thereof have signed any protocol with persons or organizations interested in the creation of a new news agency.
[end recording]

Nevertheless, a resolution of the council of ministers has already been published in the official GAZETTE giving the secretary of state assistant to the prime minister for mass media affairs and the secretary of state of the budget sufficient powers for undertaking demarches with a view to contracting for news reporting services from persons or organization which, giving guarantees of accuracy, pluralism and rationality of costs, may contribute to the provision of a news service to Portugal, the Portuguese communities abroad and the Portuguese-speaking countries.

CSO: 5500/2238

PORTUGAL

PRIME MINISTER'S OFFICE REPLIES TO PRESIDENCY ON 'ANOP'

LD160920 Lisbon Domestic Service in Portuguese 2230 GMT 15 Aug 82

[Excerpts] Following yesterday's communique from the presidency of the republic on the case of the ANOP News Agency, it was the government's turn today to reply through a spokesman of the prime minister's office.

[Begin unidentified spokesman recording] With reference to the communique released yesterday by the presidency of the republic, the following is hereby made clear.

1. Concerning the future of the public enterprise ANOP, the government has conducted itself as it invariably does, that is, with total respect for democratic legality and the national interest. In this context the submission to the president of the republic for promulgation of a decree-law determining the winding-up of ANOP can take place only after the necessary legal procedures have taken their course within ANOP in the wake of the resolutions adopted by the council of ministers.
2. The management of the general state budget, once duly approved by the assembly of the republic, belongs to the government and to the government alone, that is, the allocations to be made to the state-owned enterprises as subsidies. Likewise, it is for the government and the government alone, whenever it may deem fit and in accordance with the laws of the land, to contract for whatever services it may deem useful for the prosecution of the goals laid down in its program, which program was approved by the assembly of the republic in the terms of the constitution, specifically to contract for the provision of a regional news service and the expansion of news dissemination to areas of fundamental importance to Portuguese foreign policy such as the Portuguese communities abroad and Portuguese-speaking countries.
3. The reaffirmation of these principles has appeared necessary because the communique from the presidency of the republic on the matter of ANOP states that there are norms in the democratic state of law whose transgression can on no account be admissible. Because this is precisely the view of the government it will not be out of place to point out that prominent among the said norms there is one which requires that all the organs of sovereignty must respect the powers and areas of jurisdiction of the others even, and especially, when legitimate decisions made by one of them may not be to the political liking of one or more of the others. [end recording]

Asked to comment on the government's communique, presidential spokesman Joaquim Letria said that there is nothing to add to yesterday's communique, and recalled the pledges made by the prime minister to the president of the republic.

[Begin Letria recording] The presidency of the republic has no comment on the communique issued by the prime minister's office. The presidency of the republic merely stands by everything it stated in yesterday's communique. [passage omitted covered by referent item] [end recording]

CSO: 5500/2238

PORTUGAL

NEWS NATIONAL AGENCY TO REPLACE 'ANOP' SOON

NC252119 Paris AFP in English 2054 GMT 25 Aug 82

[Text] Lisbon, 25 Aug (AFP)--A new Portuguese news agency that has the blessing of the center-right government of Premier Francisco Pinto Balsemao began its official existence here today.

Named Noticias de Portugal (Portuguese News, or NP), it is a cooperative of 17 non-leftist press and telecommunications media slated to take the place of the existing left-leaning national news agency, the state-subsidized ANOP.

ANOP grew out of the 1974 revolution against the country's extreme-right dictatorship--and Portugal's left-oriented president, General Ramalho Eanes, opposes its disbandment.

In a major political controversy over the issue, the Pinto Balsemao Government, which takes a dim view of nationalized industry at large, has already announced it will cut off government subsidies from ANOP shortly, thereby forcing it to close.

But President Eanes has indicated he will not sign the decree sealing its demise.

Management of the new NP agency has been turned over to Portugal's national radio network, seconded by DIARIO DE COIMBRA, a major provincial paper, and the WEEDY TEMPO. Its seat will be in the former television building here, and its operations are to begin in mid-September.

The closing of ANOP, which was scheduled for the end of this month, has been postponed to October, when its activities are to be gradually phased out.

CSO: 5500/2238

END